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A LIGHT PILSENER BEER  
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY  
PER CASE OF 6 DOZEN PINTS  
\$16.00  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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DRY GINS  
\$2.50 PER DOZEN.  
Sole Agents,  
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No. 14,717

號七十七百七千四萬一第

日七初月五年十三緒光

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 9th, 1905.

伍拜禮

號及月六年五零百九千一英港香

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For the Bath, Toilet, Nursery and Household.

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## A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
[a1342]

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

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A Blend of Selected Distillations of the Finest Scotch Whiskies.  
\$10.50 Per Case.

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**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.  
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a1412]

## NOTICE: GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS  
THIS Old Established Firm especially Caterers for Ship and Engine Repairing. The Works may be reached in 10 minutes from Blake Pier by Tram or Electric Tram. Launches will call alongside vessels in the harbour flying the Call Flag E.  
Telephone 142.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1905.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. HONGKONG BRANCH.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Steamship business between Hongkong, China Coast Ports, and Formosa, originally carried on by the **OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** and lately transferred to Messrs. **BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.** has to-day been retransferred to the **OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**.  
**T. ARIMA,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [1365]

## PERFECTION IN CHEESE.

**EYSSENS CRUSTLESS DUTCH** in small tins.  
**DUTCH CREAM CHEESE** in 1 kilo tins.  
Of all dealers.  
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [1301]

## THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

**DR. M. H. CHAUN.**  
37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [61]

## DAVID CORSAK & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
BELLANCE CROWN  
TARPAULING  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.**  
Sole Agents.

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**SURGEON DENTIST.**  
No. 10, DAGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

## AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

**CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.**  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
**SIEMSEN & CO.**  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900.

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**THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.**  
Have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.  
**WM. FARLANE, Manager.**  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1904. [52]

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT

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BRANDY * * * *	\$22.50
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WHISKY, FINE MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER	12.50
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PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
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" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

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HONGKONG AGENTS. [a54]

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ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT FORM.  
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION  
Apply to  
**SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.** [a64]

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PHOTO GOODS STORE,  
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUNCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer,  
NEXT DOOR to our Former Address.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

## DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

CURE INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES.  
**SHERBILLS FORD, N. C.**  
July 3, 1903.  
W. H. COMSTOCK CO.  
"Gentlemen: I have used Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS for a case of dyspepsia and indigestion of long standing, and about three-fourths of a box completely cured the trouble, after several other popular remedies failed. I consider them worth their weight in gold."  
Very truly,  
**D. E. WILSON.**

## WATKINS, LIMITED, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

(Crown Brand)  
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]

## CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ESTABLISHED 1864.  
Telephone No 75.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1905. [a37]

## CHUN SENG.

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.

DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.  
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.  
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.  
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1299]

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BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL, 1905 \$13.00	Arabian Nights	Esop's Fables
Pasch's From Keel to Truck ... 19.00	Grimm's Fairy Tales	Gulliver's Travels
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Great Pictures in Private Galleries; Part 13 Ready ... 0.55	Lhasa and its Mysteries, by Waddell ... 21.00	
Russo-Japanese War; Part 23 Ready ... 0.60		
From Tokio Through Manchuria with the Japanese, by Louis Seaman ... 5.25		
History of England: New Edition in Parts (Cassells); Parts 1 to 12 Ready each ... 0.45		
Britain at Work; Parts 1 to 3 Ready each 0.50		
Bellow's French Dictionary ... 8.00		
Major Thomson's Bridge Scoring Blocks 0.80		
The Sowers, by Morrison ... 0.40		
God, Creation, Man, by Swedenborg ... 0.40		
New Editions of Popular Books ... 1.50 each		

## PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

**HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.**  
3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Fog" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00  
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00  
Stop drinking rank, smoky stuff, because "it comes through the SOLE."  
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor. Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:  
1298 **F. BLACKHEAD & Co.**

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S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

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### SPECIAL OFFER OF PIANOS.

JUST ARRIVED A SHIPMENT OF PIANOS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE CLIMATE.  
**BRINSMEAD** Mahogany Patent Transposer ... \$850  
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" Vertical ... 650  
**COLLARD** Oak Medial Style ... 750  
" Vertical ... 650  
" Mahogany Overstrung ... 725  
" Mahogany ... 700  
" Mahogany ... 675  
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" CHALLENGE Overstrung ... 600  
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" ALLISON Chippendale ... 450  
" Ebonized ... 400  
Above may be had on the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Sale from \$100 Each. PIANOS on HIRE from \$10 per Month.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. [a36]

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HILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.

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No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Any Order Promptly Attended To  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

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**WM. SCHMIDT & CO.**  
Hongkong 28th November, 1902. 100

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.  
131 Bedrooms.  
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.  
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.  
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Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.  
Matron in attendance.  
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A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS INTO THE HOTEL.

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Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET. [a36]

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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the—  
**MANAGER.**  
Hongkong, 10th June 1902. [a1061]

## CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

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Excellent Cuisine and Wines.  
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Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water throughout.  
Special Rates for Tourists.  
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**MANAGER.**  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a48]

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No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

THESE premises, formerly known as the Club Entrance and the Waverley Hotel have been thoroughly renovated and furnished in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.  
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the Cuisine a specialty.  
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**THE MANAGER.**  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [a94]

## VICTORIA HOTEL.

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MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praya Grand.

Both Hotels under experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.

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HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to this historical and picturesque colony of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (s.s. *Hongshan*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.  
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."  
For Terms, apply  
[a211] **THE MANAGER.**



INTIMATION

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**VERY OLD LIQUEUR**

**SCOTCH WHISKY.**

THIS CELEBRATED BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES DISTILLED IN SCOTLAND, IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS FINE FLAVOUR and MELLOWNESS attained only by GENUINE QUALITY AND GREAT AGE.

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**A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications should be inserted.

Correspondents for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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Editor's P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DEAN ROAD CL. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, JUNE 9th, 1905.

The change which has taken place in the grouping of the Powers consequent upon the Anglo-French entente cannot fail to produce very important effects upon the political situation in the Far East, and more especially upon the settlement likely to be arrived at at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war. The anomalous position of France in respect to the latter has been long a matter of somewhat anxious speculation. As the declared ally of Russia, it was natural to expect that France would be disposed to side with that country when the war broke out, and no little anxiety was felt as to whether she might not feel bound to support her ally by taking an active part in hostilities, which course would have involved similar counter-action on the part of Great Britain supported in all probability by America on the other side. Fortunately the French were level-headed enough to avoid going so far as this; and it became recognised that her alliance with Russia was to be considered only in reference to European matters and that, as regarded affairs in the Far East, she would only preserve a benevolent neutrality. Of late, however, this position—anomalous enough in itself, has been rendered still more so by the entente which has been arrived at between England and France, which has placed the idea of the two nations going to war upon any question arising in the East, still more out of the range of probable contingencies.

The causes which have led up to this change are familiar to our readers. At the opening of the war, France had every interest in the success of Russia; and it was natural that, so far as was in her power, she should by moral support and otherwise, work for

that end. Apart from the larger political considerations involved in keeping upon good terms with a Power which formed a useful counterpoise to any possible designs on the part of Germany, there was the direct concern which a vast number of people, and especially the peasantry, had in the maintenance of Russian Supremacy, in view of the large amount of Russian securities which they held. This was a fact not likely to be overlooked by a people, who, though excitable at times, have always shown a very business like and practical side at bottom of their character. As events, however, proceeded, it became manifest that the power of Russia had been overestimated, and public feeling as to the alliance has of late somewhat cooled down. The degree to which Russia has fallen short of what might be expected of her has been probably somewhat overestimated. If it is true that nothing succeeds like success, it is equally true that nothing fails like failure. The tendency to exaggeration is the same either direction. It is quite possible that the conclusions which are accepted at the present time as to the weakness of Russia in naval, military, financial and other matters, may yet prove to be more than the circumstances warrant. Russia has failed in one direction chiefly because she made one great initial mistake as to the possibility of sending troops in sufficient numbers to overpower Japan, by means of the Siberian Railway; but it does not follow that she will prove incapable of repairing this and other mistakes when she has once again become free to devote herself to the improvement and development of her resources. But, however this may be, there is no doubt that the enthusiasm in France as to the Russian alliance has been diminished, and that any idea of actively assisting her ally is now much more remote than it was formerly. In the meantime Germany has shown an active opposition to France in Morocco, and this has had the natural effect of strengthening the Anglo-French understanding and of making any friendly rapprochement between Germany and France more difficult than before. Under such circumstances the position of France, as regards Russia, has become much modified. It is to her interest, no doubt, still to keep up a good understanding with Russia in view of possible contingencies, but hardly to adhere to an alliance to the extent of risking embroilment with other European Powers. The attitude which she found it convenient to assume so soon as the question of her infringing neutrality in regard to Kaurah Bay was raised by Japan, may be taken as a fair indication of her attitude generally in these parts. France may be expected to hold her hand pretty evenly, so far as her influence will affect the settlement of matters in the Far East. Everything points to its being unlikely that she will go to great lengths in supporting Russia against any fair demands on the part of Japan. At all events the possibility of any combination between France, Russia and Germany, even to the extent of exerting their joint influence either at Peking or Tokyo, is rendered highly unlikely in face of recent events. Germany is not likely to run any risks in supporting Russia alone and it is still more unlikely that she will be joined by France in any attempt to do so. It may, therefore, be taken that foreign nations generally will not be anxious to interfere with the settlement between Japan and Russia; and that it will rest with the belligerents to settle the terms between themselves. It such prove the fact, we may be sure that the views of Great Britain and the United States will be those which will be most considered by Japan as being most in consonance with her own. Had France continued desirous of upholding Russia to any serious extent, her influence might have been sufficient to turn the scale, and it might have been difficult to prevent some kind of indirect interference; but at the present time France is not likely to be enthusiastic in assisting Russia in company with Germany, against which latter country, so much ill-feeling has been engendered in France by the Morocco incident. The *Temps*, which voices the French opinion on such questions, speaking of the rivalries between Russia and England in central Asia says: "When once the war with Japan is over, Russia will have to develop her possessions in central Asia above all."

It is consequently possible as well as desirable that the Russians and the English should conclude an entente of the same kind as that negotiated last year between France and England. That achievement will require some time, and, considering the past, may seem unlikely and Utopian, but in view of the present and particularly the future, it finds its justification. It is quite possible that the writer of these words

had his mind not only upon central Asia but also upon action which must ever long have to be taken in the Far East, to which they equally apply; and that they fore-shadow an inclination on the part of France to fall in with a settlement which, while fair and reasonable as far as Japan is concerned, may also be compatible with more friendly relations than those hitherto existing between Great Britain and France's Ally. Such an understanding would, of course, involve the abandonment by Russia of her aggressive policy in the Far East which, however, the results of the war may make her accept as a necessity, apart from any ulterior considerations.

The fruit season seems answerable for a good deal of sickness this summer.

Two plague fatalities were added to the list yesterday. Total number of cases to date, 127.

In connection with the protest which is being sent from Hongkong to the Directors of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company respecting the smallness of the dividend recommended we are informed that a telegram has been received in the Colony from Shanghai, stating that similar steps are being taken by shareholders there.

By kind permission of the Commander of Police, the string band will play the following programme of music at the Macao Hotel, from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday next, 10th June.

March "The Summer Girl" ... Mercer  
Overture "The Merry Dancers" ... C. Albert  
Valse "Gondolier" ... O. Reeder  
Grand Selection "Pirates of Penzance" ... Sullivan  
Al Fresco "In the Twilight" ... L. Fauré  
Valse "Innocence" ... J. B. Hum  
Tarentelle "Napoli" ... F. Auguste

The hearing of the application for the extradition to China of Cheung Pui to answer a charge of armed robbery, was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday afternoon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Morrell (of the Crown Solicitor's office) made the application. Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Britton, Hett and Goldring) represented the prisoner, Li Hong-Mi, Interpreter, was cross-examined as to the prisoner's statement, after which the evidence of arrest was taken and the case further adjourned.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. H. U. Price, D.S.O., and Officers 12th Baluchis, the band of the Regiment will play the following programme at the United Services Recreation Club, Kowloon to-day, commencing at 5 p.m. (weather permitting):

Overture "The Barber of Seville" ... Rossini  
Dance "The Old Tapestry" ... Boggetti  
Song "Love's Old Sweet Song" ... I. L. Molloy  
Selection "Genevieve de Brabant" ... Offenbach  
Valse "The Officers" ... C. Cooke  
Gavotte "Absellé" ... J. A. Kaprey

Presumably Masons will be amused by the following description of a Chinese defendant's behaviour in the Shanghai Mixed Court. "Safely planted upon his knees, Moh extended his hand to the Court and made several occult signs in rapid succession. As these were not responded to by the magistrate to whom they were directed, it was presumed that Moh had been raised to a much higher degree than the Court. Several more were attempted (probably signs of a lesser degree) but it was no use, and just as Moh was about to give the penal sign, which is made by carefully placing the thumb to the nose, having the other digits in a state of extension, Moh was directed to pass the Tyler in a Western direction, bound for the Siza Refuge."

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Aitken and Officers, the band of the 11th Infantry will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, (this (Friday) evening (weather permitting)):

March "A Musical Ride" ... Upton  
Selection "The Merry Dancers" ... Sullivan  
Valse "Fairie Voice" ... Crowe  
Aria "E. Cora" ... Contreras  
Serenade "Darkies" ... Bacalca  
Overture "Marguerite d'Anjou" ... Meyerbeer

Extra.

Pastorale "On National Songs of Germany" ... Kaprey  
Dance "Punch and Judy" ... Boggetti

MENU:—Hors D'Oeuvre—Red Fish on Toast, Soups—Crab and Chicken Soup, Consomme, Macaroni Soup, Fish—Roast Fish, Shrimps, Sauce, Entrees—Grilled Sheep's Kidney on Toast, Pigeon Larded with Potatoes, Roast Ribs of Beef, Baked Capon, Baked York Ham, Curry—Curry Mutton, Salad—Mixed Salad, Vegetables—Boiled Potatoes, Roast Potatoes, Sugar Corn, "Aborigine" Sweets—Plum Pudding, Fruits—Figs and Cream, Vanilla Ice Cream, Finger Cakes, Fruits in season, Tea and Coffee.

#### HONGKONG Y.M.C.A.

The European department of the Y.M.C.A. shows more activity than ever.

The Secretary is arranging a launch picnic for Monday (Bank Holiday). The bathing parties are very popular.

Mr. D. K. Moss is planning a series of bi-monthly social entertainments for next autumn.

Mr. H. Sykes is organising a glee club, the recent visit of the Westminster Glee Party having awakened some members to the possibilities of the human voice.

The Librarian is happier for recent additions to his stock; extra tennis courts east of the Polo Ground are being prepared; and the number of boarders is increasing. The Y.M.C.A. is a recognised power in the Colony.

#### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Sergeant G. F. Hutton Potts of the H.V.C. to be a Lieutenant.

Lieutenants J. W. L. Oliver and J. D. Darby were permitted to resign their commissions.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

### NORWAY'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, 8th June.

The Norwegian "Storting" (National Diet) has proclaimed that King Oscar II of Sweden no longer rules over the "free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable state of Norway", and that the union of 1814 is dissolved.

The address of the Storting to King Oscar was phrased amicably.

["REUTERS' SERVICE."]

### THE CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, 6th June.

Count Lamsdorff will communicate to the Tsar to-morrow Count Cassini's account of his interview with President Roosevelt.

Reuter's correspondent in St. Petersburg wires that M. Bulgine's resignation is obviously due to the virtual dictatorship conferred on M. Trepoff. The latter has prohibited the Congress of the Zemstvos meeting in Moscow to-day.

### THE MINISTERS OF FRANCE.

LONDON, 6th June.

M. Delcassé has resigned and M. Rouvier replaces him temporarily. The differences between M. Delcassé and M. Rouvier have continued since the former's first resignation on the 21st April. M. Rouvier and other Ministers consider that M. Delcassé ought to have propitiated Germany before sending M. Tailandier to Fes.

Our correspondent yesterday said the change was expected to be a permanent one.—Ed.]

### HONGKONG STREET NOISES.

What with tram gongs, coolie yells, whistling, lofers, and the like (to say nothing of distant harbour hootings and steam whistles) Hongkong streets are not as quiet as they might be.

There is one noise which should be stopped for more reasons than one. It is that made by the pompous Chinaman in a private ricksha, who plays a gong solo with one foot. This is too much like the tram gong to be safe.

These comments were suggested by the following remarks in the *Straits Times*.—The introduction of the tram has made necessary new regulations governing bells, etc., on other vehicles. As the tram cars are fitted with gongs, it would not do to have the same kind of bell on carriages, for it is essential that the means used by the trams for signifying their approach should be different from that employed on other vehicles. With this in mind, the Municipal Commission has passed new bye-laws prohibiting the use of gongs on carriages.

It is quite probable that the Commissioners also had in mind the suppression of what has of late become a serious nuisance,—that continued and unnecessary ringing of large gongs, which have added confusion rather than clarification to congested traffic and have largely and unnecessarily increased the din in our busy thoroughfares.

We regret that no attempt is made in these bye-laws to suppress the ricksha gongs, which are also becoming a nuisance. If the voice of the gong is sufficient on a licensed vehicle, it is certainly ought to be so on a private one.

Syces and pullers greatly enjoy hearing the sound of the gongs on their own vehicles, and the larger the bell the more frequently it is rung. The use of the European sleigh bell, as recommended by the Commissioners, will be a pleasant relief from the now much overworked gong.

### THE "CHUSAN" FATALITY.

The man recently killed on the P. & O. S. S. *Chusan* had been with the ship some time, and is known in Hongkong. Yesterday we reprinted a short paragraph from one of the Singapore papers announcing the accident.

We now learn that the victim was an Englishman, named S. Pennock.

Formerly sail maker on the *Chusan*, he had just been made boatswain.

The anchor was being hove inboard, so that the *Chusan* might go alongside Singapore wharf, on the morning of May 25th. Pennock looked over the side to see how the slack of the chain was coming away, and in raising up his head from the bulwark he was struck by the fluke of the anchor, then being lowered from the davits. His skull was fractured. He was taken to the Hospital, where he died at seven o'clock p.m., same day.

### WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 8th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer continues to fall slowly on the China coast. Pressure remains low over Central China, and a depression is moving away over the Pacific to the E. of N. Japan. Pressure is highest over the E. part of the China Sea.

Gradients are moderate to slight, and moderate S. to S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate S.W. winds; squally, showery.

## THE WAR.

["DAILY PRESS" SPECIAL SERVICE.]

### RUSSIA WANTS PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, 7th June.

Despatched 4.55 p.m.

(Received 8th June, 11.40 a.m.)

The Council of Ministers at St. Petersburg have decided that it is time to stop the war.

They caused instructions to be sent to the Russian Ambassadors at Washington and Paris to take steps to ascertain Japan's terms for declaring peace.

["REUTERS' SERVICE."]

### THE RUSSIAN LOSSES.

LONDON, 6th June.

In the naval battle at Tushima 14,000 Russians of the Baltic fleet were killed and drowned, 4,600 captured, and 8,000 escaped.

### THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

LONDON, 6th June.

President Roosevelt is holding constant conferences with the British and German Ambassadors and the Japanese Minister; it is believed on the subject of peace.

### WORK FOR H.M.S. "RAMBLER"

His Majesty's ship *Rambler* is to leave Hongkong on Monday next, 12th inst. She is going on a seven months surveying cruise, to be spent off the coasts of Borneo.

It will be January next year before she returns to Hongkong.

### THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER TO PEKING.

LONDON, 6th June.

The *Globe* says:—It is quite a mistake to suppose that M. Lessar, successor at Peking has had but scanty diplomatic training. "St. Petersburg Diplomat," Pokotiloff, the newly-appointed Russian Minister to China, is in his fortieth year. After leaving the Gymnasium he passed with distinction through the Oriental Faculty of the St. Petersburg University. Being acknowledged to be a leading expert of the Chinese, Manchurian, and Mongolian languages, Pokotiloff was attached to the Asiatic Department of the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg in 1887, and shortly afterwards he was sent out to serve as an Attaché at the Russian Legation in Peking. In 1893 he was recalled to the Asiatic Department, where he remained only a short time, for at the end of that year he was transferred to the Ministry of Finance, where, under M. Witte, he served for many years as Chief of the Chancery of General Affairs. When Russia was getting China more and more into its tightening grip the Czar appointed Pokotiloff in 1898 to be Director of the Russo-Chinese Bank in Peking, and also to be Adviser to the Management of the Eastern China Railway. It will thus be seen that M. Pokotiloff has had a good training in affairs connected with China and the Far East, and according to all reports, he has profited greatly from his experience. At any rate, he has the great advantage of knowing personally the people and languages in the sphere of his new labours.

### SARAWAK CURRENCY REFORM.

The Sarawak Treasury report for 1904 thus describes the progress of currency reform there:—

During the greater part of the year the same policy was maintained by the Treasury as that reported on for the year 1903. Straits Settlements notes were imported until the month of August, when, by the courtesy of the Government of the Straits Settlements, Straits dollars began to be imported. In September the prohibition of the export of Straits dollars from Singapore was withdrawn but no action was taken here until November when the withdrawal of the prohibition of the import of British and Mexican dollars into Singapore for a space of two months rendered active measures at a discount and all those in the various Government Treasuries withdrawn and sent for sale to Singapore. Before the end of 1904 Government had sent to Singapore 128,000 dollars, and merchants had sent 85,478. In no part of the country was any serious difficulty met with and the conversion was effected quickly. In order to assist the natives Government undertook to forward old dollars to Singapore on their behalf and large sums were dealt with in this manner. The conversion is now practically complete, the only District still remaining to be partly dealt with being Baram.

### THE GERMAN BIDS FOR TIMOR.

We had occasion to refer recently, observes the *Straits Times*, to the potential value of the island of Timor as a base of naval operations against Australia in the event of its being acquired by Germany, and incidentally to show expert opinion gathered in Singapore that there were no grounds for the popular supposition that it was rich in oil deposits for warships using liquid fuel. However remote we may consider the possibility of Timor's acquisition by the Germans, it is regarded with alarm in Australia. In view of the rumours that Germany is negotiating for the purchase of Timor, and the matter being of interest to Australia on account of the strategic importance of Timor, owing to its vicinity to Port Darwin, Mr. Reid, the Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, applied to the Foreign Office for information on the subject. Timor now belongs partly to Portugal and partly to Holland. A reply has been received from the Foreign Office to the effect that the Portuguese Government knows nothing of the supposed negotiations. In Holland it appears that all such matters have to be submitted to Parliament, and there is no record of a transfer having been mentioned.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 8th June.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE MR. F. T. PIGGOTT (Chief Justice).

WONG SAN PO EX PARTE WONG CHAN ON.

The Official Receiver (Mr. Wakeman) explained that this was an adjourned public examination, adjourned so as to give notice to two persons to present themselves as partners. Mr. H. J. Gedge appeared on behalf of Mr. Lau Wai Chune (Comptroller of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank), who was summoned as a partner but denied partnership. The only partner forthcoming was Ma Fat Ting.

Mr. Gedge—May I examine Mr. Ma Fat Ting to find out on what he bases his assertion?

His Honour—There was an objection to admit cross-examination to this last week.

Mr. Gedge—The objection last week was on the grounds that a debtor cannot take part in a public examination. But Mr. Lau Wai Chune is not a debtor; he has to be proved a debtor first.

His Honour—An issue will have to be tried. I allow this.

Ma Fat Ting examined by the Official Receiver said—I am a partner in the Wing Shing Loong and Lai Fung. I am only an outside partner; I was not managing the business. We Chinese outside partners do not know matters inside the shop. The partners I know are Wong Sau Po and Cheng Kwan Pak, who managed the business. My share was \$5,000. I do not know where the books of the firm have gone.

The Official Receiver—I would ask Your Lordship to adjourn the case, as there is no statement of affairs or accounts, and the books have been taken away.

Mr. Gedge—I have no objection, but should like to ask this man a few questions.

Witness, in answer to Mr. Gedge, said that he could not say whether or not Lau Wai Chune was a partner in the Wing Shing Loong and Lai Fung firm. The two names belonged to the same shop, gold leaf business carried on under the sign of the Wing Shing Loong, and banking business under the sign of the Lai Fung. The business was started some years ago. Witness looked at the accounts once a year, knew about the profit and loss, and received interest on his capital. He had not seen Lau Wai Chune's name in the books. The case was adjourned.

LI HING EX PARTE MA YING PO.

Mr. Pargett, saying that he represented over a \$1,000,000 interested, applied for adjudication in this case, and the application was granted.

Mr. E. A. Harding, representing the debtor, asked for a fortnight within which to file the statement of affairs which had to be translated from Chinese. The application was granted.

### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

MA KIN TING & LUTGENS EINSTAMM AND CO.

Mr. F. T. Piggott, Chief Justice, gave judgment in this case as to the amount of damages Mr. Ma Kin Ting is liable to Messrs. Lutgens Einstamm and Company on account of his acting as surety for Messrs. Lutgens Einstamm and Company's comptroller. Mr. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. Almada e Castro, appeared for Ma Kin Ting, plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. Hursthouse (Messrs. Denny and Bowley), for the defendant company.

His Lordship said.—The plaintiff is surety of a comptroller and asks for an account in order that his liabilities may be determined. The accounts having been referred to Mr. A. R. Lowe, he has made a report finding a certain amount to be due from the comptroller to the defendant firm, and therefore due by the comptroller's surety; his finding is that this surety is liable to the full extent of his suretyship—\$15,000—the comptroller's liabilities reaching the sum of over \$21,000. The defendants move for judgment in the terms of the report; the plaintiffs move to have it remitted for re-hearing on certain grounds, the main point being that some of the items of the account relate back over a long period, during which it is alleged no notice was given to the surety of the comptroller's liability. Recourse was had to the rule of law that if time is given to a debtor the surety is discharged. I am of opinion that this rule has no application to the case of a comptroller and his surety when time is given to Chinese customers whose liabilities come within the guarantee of the comptroller. If the rule had any application it would apply to the comptroller as well as to his surety. But the very nature of the duties which the comptroller undertakes show that he is privy to the granting of time; in fact, he himself has not granted it. The rule, however, might be brought in if time had been granted to the comptroller himself. This does not appear to have been the case. There was a provision in the agreement to the effect that the comptroller was not to be called upon to a greater extent than \$5,000 in one month. It seemed to me at first sight that this proviso might possibly be construed as meaning that there would be a monthly rendering of accounts; and that if that had not been done, it might have been tantamount to the granting of time. An affidavit was put in by the defendant firm to the effect that the plaintiff's interests in the comptroller's office were looked after by some one representing him. If this affidavit stood uncontradicted it was unnecessary to construe the proviso. The plaintiff was called in order, it was said, to contradict it. His evidence was more than confused and contradictory; it even went beyond his counsel's instructions, as he evidently tried to deny that his guarantee extended to \$15,000. After carefully examining his statements, I came to the conclusion that the effect of his evidence was that the accounts of the comptroller's office were in























